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Letter dated 28 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, in its capacity as President of the Security Council during the month of December 2018, will hold a debate on the topic "Post-conflict reconstruction and peace, security and stability", in connection with the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace".

I have the honour to inform you that the meeting will take place on 5 December 2018, at 10 a.m., in the Security Council Chamber. To guide a fruitful discussion, we have prepared a concept note (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Léon H. Kacou **Adom**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 28 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

Ivoirian Presidency of the Security Council in December 2018

High-level Presidential debate on the topic "Post-conflict reconstruction and peace, security and stability"

Concept note

I. Context and challenges

In many countries where the United Nations has intervened or has a presence in the form of peacebuilding mechanisms or peacekeeping operations, which in recent years have been given multidimensional mandates, its actions to consolidate and definitively restore peace on the ground after a conflict have had only limited results.

This situation largely results from the profound effects of conflict on the country: destruction of the fabric of its economy, major loss of human life, grave and massive human rights violations, significant material damage and weakening of its institutions and national cohesion.

Emerging from crises through a strategy of vigorous and inclusive economic and social recovery and reform, coupled with peacebuilding, restoring security through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and reform of the security sector and consolidating and sustaining peace and security through a long-term vision of sustainable development are among the lessons that Côte d'Ivoire can draw from its own experience in the hope of making that experience useful to countries in crisis in their efforts for peace.

Thanks to the support provided by the international community as a whole to the strategies and efforts of Côte d'Ivoire, the country was able to emerge from a decade of crisis by combining three essential processes: economic (growth, tax revenue, social measures), security (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform), and political (reconciliation, justice and human rights and elections).

II. The foundations of the Ivoirian model for emerging from crisis and sustaining peace post-conflict

In 2011, Côte d'Ivoire emerged exhausted from over 10 years of crisis and surprised the international community by the speed and strength of its recovery and its post-conflict process of consolidating and sustaining peace.

This resulted from the relevance and scope of the first steps taken by the democratically-elected President of the Republic, even before the end of the post-election crisis, in order to avoid the collapse of the State and the national economy.

The effectiveness of these initial measures allowed the Government to take immediate ownership of peacebuilding activities and to place ending the crisis in an overall context of restoration of the State and the country's development and security.

The process of economic and social recovery and post-conflict reconstruction conducted by Côte d'Ivoire, in trust and cooperation with the United Nations and bilateral and multilateral partners, was amply supported by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, in the security and political areas in particular.

The foundation thus was laid to carry out essential economic and sectoral reforms at the same time as social measures to rebuild confidence, attract investment and combat the root causes that had led to the crisis were being implemented.

Growth and social redistribution thus interacted positively with security and democratic reforms, which they supported. The example of Côte d'Ivoire shows that by combining the efforts of the United Nations, the host country and bilateral and multilateral partners, a process of emerging from crisis supported by economic recovery can produce rapid results.

In order to promote sustained peace, a long-term vision is also needed, along the lines of the goals of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

III. Questions for consideration

1. Can economic recovery measures post-conflict followed by structural reforms have an impact on a return to stability, both short-term and sustained? What types of measures and reforms are most effective? How can they be funded and implemented?

2. How can internal cohesion be strengthened in countries emerging from crisis where the fabric of society has been shredded by decades of conflict?

3. Does the implementation of the Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contribute to the achievement of the objectives of peace and security?

4. What lessons can the Security Council draw from the process of peacebuilding and sustaining peace implemented in Côte d'Ivoire?